

901, exclusive of local committees, societies, institutions and field clubs, each of which embraced a number of donors, and of which there were 22, making in all a total of 923 entries on the list, and of over 1000 individual subscribers. The sum raised by local subscription was 331*l*. Leeds heads the list with 54*l*., Calcutta follows with 51*l*., the New York Academy with 50*l*., New Zealand contributes 30*l*., Leicester 25*l*., South Australia 21*l*.; and these, with Boston, U.S.A., Bristol, Cheltenham, Chester, Chicago, Chili, Ealing, Nebraska, New South Wales, New York, Paris, Serbia, St. Petersburg, Upsala, Warrington, and Washington, embrace the chief colonies and centres in this way represented, together with the National Sunday League and the students of the Royal College of Science. The list includes the names of individuals resident in extreme latitudes and on the opposite sides of the globe, the sums contributed ranging from 100*l*. to half-a-crown.

The Executive Committee (of which we published a list in *NATURE*, vol. liii. p. 186) held twelve meetings, under the chairmanship of Lord Shand, and duly appointed sub-committees of their number for the carrying out of details. Of the subscribers, 48 died during the interval of payment and publication of the list, and of the executive, two—viz., Sir E. Frankland and Sir W. Flower, passed away before the completion of their task. Four members did not attend a meeting at all.

Concerning the statue, it may be placed on record that the late Prof. Max Müller early expressed in writing the desire that Huxley and Tyndall should be memorialised together, as are Goethe and Schiller at Weimar.

The medal, which we have not before described, bears on the obverse a profile portrait, with name in full and dates of birth and death; on the reverse a female figure with a lighted lamp in the left hand, and a laurel wreath in right, which she is about to deposit on an altar bearing the word ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗ, the whole backed by the fore-shortened façade of the Royal College of Science. The designs for the medal were obtained by prize competition, and of the sixty-two persons who applied thirty-four competed. The premiated designs were twice the diameter of the dies (viz. 5 inches), and silver replicas of them, presented to the Royal College of Science, hang in Huxley's work-room, now a research laboratory bearing his name, beneath his portrait by Legros, and surrounded by personal relics and his working scientific library and effects, in themselves second to no memorial to his labours.

Specimen copies of the medal have been presented to Mrs. Huxley, to the British and South Kensington Museums, and, conjointly with an enlarged copy of the obverse, to the Royal Society, for their respective collections. By purchase at the cost of production, there have been acquired two sets of impressions by continental museums, and copies of the obverse in various sizes, to the number of thirty-six, by subscribers to the fund in many parts of the world.

Among the proposals for the once contemplated third object of memorial, of which the amount subscribed did not admit, there were submitted in writing suggestions for a Studentship (1) at the Royal College of Science; (2) at the Zoological Gardens, in recognition of Huxley's services to the Society, and of his connection with the foundation of its Prosectorship; for (3) a Scholarship at one of the Universities, to be open to all boys of the United Kingdom, and under the control of the Royal College of Surgeons (with an offer of 50*l*. if acted upon); for a Professorship (4) of Anthropology, and (5) of Hygiene; and (6) for a silver medal to the size of the original design for award by the Royal Society.

## NOTES.

THE following have been nominated presidents of sections for the Glasgow meeting of the British Association, September 11–18, 1901: A (Mathematical and Physical Science), Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S.; B (Chemistry), Prof. Percy Frankland, F.R.S.; C (Geology), Mr. John Horne, F.R.S.; D (Zoology), Prof. J. Cossar Ewart, F.R.S.; E (Geography), Dr. H. R. Mill; F (Statistics and Economic Science), Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., F.R.S.; G (Engineering), Mr. R. E. Crompton; H (Anthropology), Prof. D. J. Cunningham, F.R.S.; I (Physiology), Prof. J. G. McKendrick, F.R.S.; K (Botany), Prof. I. Bayley-Balfour, F.R.S.

IN accordance with a resolution which was passed by the General Committee of the British Association at the annual meeting held last September at Bradford, the Council of the Association have recently considered the advisability of establishing a separate section for education. We are informed that the Council have decided that a section of educational science shall be established, but that the section shall not necessarily meet each year. The first meeting of the section will be held at the Glasgow meeting, which will commence on September 11, 1901.

FOR the purposes of a National Physical Laboratory, the Queen has granted to the Royal Society Bushey House, Bushey Park, which was formerly occupied by the Duc de Nemours.

THE Linnean Society has undertaken the collection of title-slips for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as regards botany for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. All botanists are asked to support the endeavour to compile a complete record. Societies and other publishing bodies are requested to help by sending their issues as soon as possible after publication, either by gift, loan or exchange, so as to co-operate in producing a yearly record of botanic literature throughout the world. Communications for the catalogue should be addressed to Mr. B. Daydon Jackson, Linnean Society, Burlington House, London, W. Other scientific societies will, we presume, render similar assistance to the work of the International Council.

A FEW weeks ago the new anthropological collections in the American Museum of Natural History in New York were opened to the public, and these valuable collections now occupy five halls, and others are being provided. We learn from our contemporary, *Science*, that the accessions to the anthropological collections of the museum obtained during the last three years have largely been due to extended scientific research undertaken by the institution. In this respect the methods of the American Museum of Natural History differ considerably from those pursued by a number of other institutions. It has not been the policy of the museum to accumulate rapidly and indiscriminately more or less valuable specimens collected on trading expeditions or purchased from dealers; but an endeavour has been made to build up representative collections and to obtain, at the same time, the fullest and most detailed information in regard to specimens, so that each addition to the exhibit of the museum can be made thoroughly instructive and will represent a material contribution to science. There is no doubt this is the best way to build up a museum, and it is to be deplored that the various museums of the British Islands do not follow the example so worthily set by this and other American museums. Our English method is rather to wait like a spider in its web in the hope that something will eventually be caught; in the meanwhile, other institutions are intelligently collecting wholesale in diverse interesting regions, while we are content with occasional specimens which usually have no history, or at most a very imperfect one, and for these we often have to pay a stiff profit to a dealer.

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY has given a sum of 10,000kr. towards the archaeological researches of Dr. L. Kjellberg in Asia Minor and the island of Lesbos.

DR. E. VON DRYGALSKI, leader of the German Antarctic Expedition, has been elected an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society.

PROF. ARTHUR THOMSON, professor of human anatomy in the University of Oxford, has been elected professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy.

M. PAINLEVÉ has been elected a member of the section of geometry of the Paris Academy of Sciences in succession to M. Darboux, who has been appointed permanent secretary for the sections of mathematical sciences.

A SCHOOL of Forestry has been established in connection with Yale University, under the direction of Prof. Toumey. Its home will be the residence and grounds of the late Prof. Marsh, which he bequeathed to the University for a botanical garden.

THE Botanical Department of the British Museum has recently acquired M. Bescherelle's herbarium of exotic Musci and Hepaticæ, consisting of 14,800 specimens of the former and 3500 of the latter family. It contains a very large number of type-specimens.

PROF. B. D. HALSTED has been elected president of the Botanical Society of America for the coming year. The *Botanical Gazette* states that an important step has been taken by the Society in appointing a committee to consider the best means of realising the purposes of the Society in the advancement of botanical knowledge. Among other matters the committee will consider the uses to which the accumulating funds of the Society may be put.

A KINSWOMAN of Faraday has made over to the Browning Settlement a ten-roomed house at East Dulwich, to be used as a home of rest and change for the poor, and to be called the Michael Faraday Home. To fit the Home for permanent use, the sum of 150*l.* will have to be spent on alterations and repairs. The annual cost of maintenance and hospitality will be at least 100*l.* To meet this outlay an appeal has been made for funds, and it is hoped that men of science will give their support to an object which would have had the sympathy of Faraday, and which will stand as a memorial to him in his native parish. Subscriptions should be forwarded to the Warden, Robert Browning Settlement, Walworth, London, S.E.

WE see in the *Athenæum* the announcement of the death of Dr. William King. In 1857, after graduating at Galway, Dr. King went to Calcutta to join the Geological Survey Department of India, where he spent thirty-seven years, during the latter six of which period he was Director of the Geological Survey Department of India, having succeeded Dr. Medlicott. During the seven years of his directorship considerable progress was made by the Survey in the prospecting and development of the coal, oil and tin areas of the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and Burma, and in the elucidation of the complicated geological structure of the North-West Himalayan salt range and the Baluchistan formations.

A DANISH expedition, composed of Lieutenant La Corn, leader, MM. Middilbo and Kofod, physicists, and the artist Count Harald Moltke, left Copenhagen recently for Finland via Christiania, Trondhjem and Vadsø with the object of studying the Aurora Borealis. The chief station will be established at Utsjoki, in North Finland, where the expedition will remain three months. Spectrum and magnetic researches will also be carried out. The expedition is the second of its kind dispatched under the auspices of Dr. Adam Paulsen, director of the Copenhagen Meteorological Institute.

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SIR JOHN CONROY, Bart., F.R.S., whose death at Rome occurred on December 15, will be missed in the University and city of Oxford. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and obtained a First Class in Natural Science in 1868. When he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1891, he was lecturer in physics and chemistry in Keble College, and an assiduous student of experimental science. Among the subjects of his contributions to science are the dioxides of calcium and strontium, the polarisation of light by crystals of iodine, the light reflected by potassium permanganate, the distribution of heat in the visible spectrum, and experiments on metallic reflection.

NEWS has just reached us that Prof. John Gardiner, who directed the department of biology in the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado, from 1889 to 1898, died from consumption on November 26. Prof. Gardiner was thirty-eight years of age and a graduate of the University of London, and in 1887 he occupied the British Association's table at the Naples Biological Station. He was an enthusiastic student of biology, a man of rare culture in other lines, a fine lecturer, and was prevented from original work only by bodily weakness and the necessities of the large department over which he presided.

WHEN observations are being made by members of the Antarctic expeditions next year, it is important that as many similar and simultaneous observations shall be recorded in North Polar regions. Several Arctic expeditions will probably be in the field, and the leader of one of them, Mr. E. B. Baldwin, who has recently arrived in England, is making arrangements to carry on as much scientific work as is practicable for a private expedition. In an interview with Reuter's representative he stated that as Lieut. Peary and Captain Sverdrup are both in Greenland, his Polar route will probably be by way of Franz Josef Land. The expedition will number at least twenty to twenty-five men, mostly Americans. Two ships will be employed in the expedition, one to return home after the Arctic regions have been entered, and the other to proceed as far north as possible. Both will start at practically the same time. These vessels will be of the whaler type, such as are usually employed in Arctic work. The exact date and point of departure of the expedition will depend upon the developments of the coming spring with regard to Peary and Sverdrup.

REPLYING to questions asked by Mr. Seton-Karr in the House of Commons on Thursday last, Viscount Cranborne said that regulations for the preservation of wild animals have been in force for some time in the several African Protectorates administered by the Foreign Office as well as in the Sudan. The obligations imposed by the recent London Convention upon the signatory Powers will not become operative until after the exchange of ratifications, which has not yet taken place. In anticipation, however, steps have been taken to revise the existing regulations in the British Protectorates so as to bring them into strict harmony with the terms of the convention. The game reserves now existing in the several Protectorates are:—In (a) British Central Africa, the elephant marsh reserve and the Shirwa reserve; in (b) the East Africa Protectorate, the Kenia District; in (c) Uganda, the Sugota game reserve in the north-east of the Protectorate; in (d) Somaliland, a large district defined by an elaborate boundary line described in the regulations. The regulations have the force of law in the Protectorates, and offenders are dealt with in the Protectorate Courts. It is in contemplation to charge special officers of the Administrations with the duty of watching over the proper observance of the regulations. Under the East African game regulations only the officers permanently stationed at or near the Kenia reserve may be specially authorised to kill game in the reserve.

DR. BENJAFIELD, a medical man who has resided for the last twenty-seven years in Tasmania, described the advantages of the Colony as a health resort, at the Imperial Institute on Monday. He said that he was struck, on his arrival in Tasmania, with the almost complete absence of consumption and bronchitis, and it was now three years since he had signed a certificate of death from the former disease. Last year the rural mortality of Southern Tasmania was only 8·8 per 1000. In Hobart 2261 hours of sunshine have been recorded in one year, as against 1158 at Oxford in England. The climate of the Colony is one of the most even and excellent in the world. The atmosphere is pure, clear and crisp, and the general prevalence in the air, as indicated by the characteristic odour, of the essential oil of the eucalyptus tree, existing in abundance in the Colony, especially near Hobart, appears to exercise a direct antiseptic influence against deleterious organisms of all kinds.

WE have received from the *Deutsche Seewarte*, Hamburg, the ninth volume of meteorological observations made at stations beyond the sea. The observations are taken three times daily with duly verified instruments, and form a very valuable contribution to the climatology of various distant parts of the globe. Some of the stations in Labrador have been in regular operation since the time of the international polar expeditions in 1882-3, and are the more important as they lie in the track of the barometric depressions which pass from the Canadian shores into the Atlantic. Wherever the German nation gets a footing abroad, scientific investigations, and especially meteorological observations, are undertaken; in addition to the stations in Labrador, the present volume contains observations at Tsing-chow, Apia, Nauru (Pleasant Island), Ralum (New Pomerania), Mogador, and several stations on the west coasts of Africa. Observations are also being made in the German East African Protectorate, and will, it is hoped, be published in the next parts of this useful work.

THE November issue (vol. vi., No. 2) of the *Journal* of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom contains an extremely interesting and important report on the fauna of the Salcombe Estuary, which has been drawn up by Messrs. E. J. Allen and R. A. Todd, with the assistance of several specialists. Salcombe Harbour possesses an exceptional zoological interest in that it was the hunting-ground of George Montagu in the earlier years of the century, and is consequently the type locality for a considerable number of British marine animals. Partly for this reason and partly because previous visits had demonstrated the richness of its fauna, the harbour was selected as a promising field for a systematic zoological survey, which was undertaken during the past summer. The authors state that the present report, from which the "plankton" is excluded, "consists almost entirely of a record of facts with regard to the nature and distribution of the fauna as we have found it during the present summer, consideration and discussion of these facts and comparison with the conditions prevailing in other localities being held over until further investigations on a similar plan have been carried out elsewhere." It does not appear that any new species were obtained.

BOTH to fishermen and to naturalists the article by Mr. W. Garstang, dealing with the plague of octopus on the South Coast and its effects on the crab and lobster fisheries, which appears in the *Journal* of the Marine Biological Association, will appeal strongly. Till the spring of 1899 the common octopus has been comparatively rare in the Plymouth neighbourhood for the last decade or so, as much as half-a-sovereign having been paid for a specimen. At that epoch, however, a marked increase in the numbers of this voracious mollusc was noticed, and during the year just-closing it has appeared in such hosts as to cause widespread disaster to the shell-fish

industry on both sides of the channel. Several newspaper paragraphs are quoted in evidence of the serious nature of the plague, which the author is inclined to believe is in part due to the exceptional heat of recent summers.

THE Italian earthquakes have formed the subject of a memoir by Perrey and of several detailed studies by Prof. G. Mercalli. Very numerous notices are also to be found in scientific journals, in literary and historical works, in newspapers and in books now become rare. The materials from these various sources are collected and discussed in a valuable work by Dr. M. Baratta, recently published. It consists of three parts. The first is a catalogue of 1364 of the more important earthquakes from the beginning of the Christian era to the end of 1898. In the second the seismic history of different districts is investigated, while the third contains a bibliography of more than 1600 papers, &c., on Italian earthquakes. The first two parts are illustrated by 136 seismic maps.

IN *Die Umschau*, Herr A. Stolberg gives an account of the last ascents of Count von Zeppelin's navigable balloon. The paper is illustrated by diagrams showing the modifications introduced into the construction of the machine since the earlier ascents, from which it appears that the suspended platform supporting the sliding weight used in maintaining longitudinal balance has been replaced by a latticed girder arrangement from which the weight is suspended, and, moreover, the steering arrangements have been considerably altered. The author estimates the speed of propulsion relative to the air at about 8 metres per second; and the total weight of the machine at about 10,200 kilogrammes, say ten tons.

THE latest invention in connection with wireless telegraphy is an apparatus designed to warn ships of their approach to a danger in times of fog or places where a simpler system of signalling is not practicable. The contrivance consists of a revolving wheel, having teeth of varying size, which, as it revolves, operate a Morse key connected with wireless telegraphy transmitting instruments, and according to the length of time they keep it depressed cause long or short signals to be transmitted. These signals represent the dashes and dots of the Morse code, and hence it is easy to dispose the teeth of the wheel so that any place sends out signals which spell its name. The wheel, which may be rotated by an electric motor or by clockwork, can be arranged to signal every minute or two or continuously, as desired, the idea being that it should be put into operation whenever bad weather comes on. In this way any place can be made the centre of a zone of influence, practically of any required extent, so that all ships coming within it will be notified of the fact by the ringing of an electric bell and the reception of a message giving the name of the place, provided they are fitted with apparatus for detecting the electric waves.

MR. GUSTAV FISCHER, Jena, has commenced the publication of the second revised and enlarged edition of Prof. A. Lang's "*Lehrbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie der wirbellosen Thiere*." The new edition will be in three volumes, the first containing four parts, the second three parts, and the third two. The part just issued is the first of the third volume, and in it Dr. K. Hescheler deals with the mollusca.

"Appendix No. 1," for 1901, of the *Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information* consists of a list of the seeds of hardy herbaceous annual and perennial plants and of hardy trees and shrubs which, for the most part, have ripened at Kew during the year 1900. These seeds are not sold to the general public, but are available for exchange with colonial, Indian and foreign botanic gardens, as well as with foreign correspondents of Kew. No application for a share in their distribution, except from remote colonial possessions, will be entertained after the end of March.

IN the September number of the *Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale*, N. S. Kournakow gives an account of his investigations on the alloys formed by sodium and potassium with mercury and of sodium with cadmium, lead and bismuth. The method employed was the determination of the temperature of fusion. Curves are drawn representing the variation of the temperature of fusion with the composition, and in all cases these curves are characterised by very distinct temperature maxima. In the case of the combination sodium and mercury, no less than seventy-five experiments have been carried out, each with a different proportion of the components. The maxima of temperature referred to are remarkably high— $346^{\circ}$  C. in the case of sodium and mercury, and  $269.7^{\circ}$  C. in the case of potassium and mercury, and the composition of the alloy corresponding to these temperatures is exactly represented by the formulæ  $\text{NaHg}_2$  and  $\text{KIHg}_2$ . The freezing-point depression curves which proceed from these temperature maxima are shown to extend through large temperature intervals. In the case of  $\text{NaIHg}_2$  the curve extends from  $346^{\circ}$  C. to  $218^{\circ}$  C. on addition of sodium, and to  $155^{\circ}$  C. on addition of mercury. The combinations of sodium with cadmium, lead and bismuth are also distinguished by very high temperature maxima, these being respectively  $395^{\circ}$ ,  $420^{\circ}$  and  $720^{\circ}$  C., whereas the melting-points of the pure metals are Na  $96^{\circ}$ , Cd  $322^{\circ}$ , Pb  $326^{\circ}$ , and Bi  $268^{\circ}$  C. These characteristic temperatures correspond exactly with the formulæ  $\text{NaCd}_2$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{Pb}$ , and  $\text{Na}_3\text{Bi}$ . The author draws attention to the similar phenomena which have been observed with the combinations—aluminium and gold, aluminium and antimony—and concludes that in these latter the aluminium functions as an alkali metal, giving rise to the same peculiarities as sodium and potassium in the alloys investigated by himself.

IN Prof. Cook Wilson's letter on the formula of inverse probability (p. 154) the following corrections should be made, though they do no not affect the fundamental argument: In line four of letter, for  $C_r$  and  $P_r$  read  $C_n$  and  $P_n$ ; in line six, for  $p_r$  read  $p_n$ ; p. 155, col. 2, line 13, for "in reality" read "on reality"; in penultimate paragraph, the last word, "strong," should be "strongest"; and in the eighth line from end, "the head" should read "this head." Finally, Prof. Wilson wishes  $\frac{p_r p_{rx}}{\sum p p_x}$  (line 19, col. 1, p. 155) to read  $\frac{p_r p_{rx}}{\sum p p_x} = \frac{p_r p_r}{\sum p p}$ .

FROM Mr. W. Engelmann, Leipzig (London: Williams and Norgate), the following scientific works have been received:—The third edition of A. de Bary's "Vorlesungen über Bakterien," revised and partly rewritten by Prof. W. Migula; Part i. of "Studien über die Verbreitungsmittel der Pflanzen," by Dr. M. Kronfeld, dealing with fertilisation effected by wind; and two parts of "Das Pflanzenreich," a conspectus of the vegetable kingdom, edited by Prof. A. Engler under the auspices of the Prussian Imperial Academy of Sciences. The plants described in these parts belong to the Musaceæ, Typhaceæ and Sparganiaceæ.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Chimpanzee (*Anthropopithecus troglodytes*, ♀) from West Africa, presented by Captain W. G. Ambrose; a Mozambique Monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*) from East Africa, presented by Mr. W. J. Langton; a Lesser White-nosed Monkey (*Cercopithecus pelaurista*) from West Africa, presented by Miss L. Harold; a Stair's Monkey (*Cercopithecus stairsi*, ♂) from the Lower Zambesi, presented by Miss J. C. S. Purves; a Green Monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*) from West Africa, presented by Miss M. A. Reeve; a Duke of Bedford's Deer (*Cervus xanthopygius*, ♀) from Manchuria, presented by H.G. the Duke of Bedford; a Suricate (*Suricata*

*tetradactyla*) from South Africa, presented by Captain F. E. Cannot, A.S.C.; a Spur-winged Goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*) from West Africa, presented by H.E. Colonel F. Cardew, C.M.G.; a Common Heron (*Ardea cinerea*), two Mediterranean Peregrine Falcons (*Falco punicus*) from Mogador, presented by Mr. W. T. Barneby; a Kinkajou (*Cercoptes caudivolvulus*) from South America, a Blue-bonnet Parrakeet (*Psephotus haematorhous*) from Australia, an Eupatorian Parrakeet (*Palaeornis eupatria*) from India, a Patagonian Conure (*Cyanolyseus patagonus*) from La Plata, three Caspian Terrapins (*Clemmys caspica*) from Western Asia, deposited; two Black-tailed Parrakeets (*Polytelis melanura*) from Australia, purchased.

### OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.

NEW VARIABLE IN CYGNUS.—Mr. A. Stanley Williams announces in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, Bd. 154, No. 3675, the detection of a new variable star. Its position is

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{R.A.} = 20^{\text{h}}. 59^{\text{m}}. 50^{\text{s}}. \\ \text{Decl.} = +28^{\circ} 49' 6'' \end{array} \right\} (1855^{\circ}).$$

The magnitudes were obtained from measurements of photographs obtained with a Grubb 4.4 inch portrait lens, and were as follows:—

|       |           |     |             |
|-------|-----------|-----|-------------|
| 1899. | Oct. 6    | ... | Mag. = 9.85 |
|       | 9         | ... | = 9.85      |
| 1900. | 26        | ... | = 11.0      |
|       | Nov. 15   | ..  | = 11.4      |
|       | 22 (hazy) |     | = 11.4±.    |

In the same journal Prof. Kreutz gives a list bringing together all the new variables discovered during the past year.

SPANISH OBSERVATIONS OF THE ECLIPSE OF MAY 28.—A preliminary report of the observations of the total eclipse of the sun, May 28, made at Plasencia by the official party of Spanish astronomers, has just been issued by Señor Iniguez, director of the Madrid Observatory. The principal objects of the expedition were to record the times of the four contacts, to obtain photographs of the corona, and to determine the position of the green line of the coronal spectrum. The attendant phenomena, however, were not neglected. Among the larger instruments employed were an equatorial refractor of 20 centimetres aperture and 3 metres focus, a photographic equatorial of 20 centimetres aperture and 2 metres focus, a photographic telescope of 16 centimetres aperture and 1 metre focus, and a six prism visual spectroscope worked in conjunction with a cœlostat and horizontal telescope. The weather conditions were excellent, and a very graphic account of the general work of the expedition and of the eclipse itself is given. Five excellent photographs of the corona were obtained, three with the larger and two with the smaller coronagraph. It is remarked that the principal prominences were unconnected with the coronal extensions, and that in one of the photographs the streamers can be traced to a distance of about three diameters. For the green coronal line a wave-length of  $5297.3$  was determined, as compared with Sir Norman Lockyer's  $5303.7$  and Prof. Campbell's  $5303.26$  obtained from the photographs of 1898. Shadow bands were seen a minute and a half before totality, lying in a direction from south-west to north-east and travelling from north-west to south-east with a velocity comparable with that of a man walking, and at a distance apart of 8 centimetres. The atmosphere was so clear that the moon's disc was seen projected on the background of the corona for two minutes after the last contact. During the eclipse the thermometer in the shade fell  $4^{\circ}$  and that in the sun  $8^{\circ}$ . An interesting series of photographs is reproduced to show the reduction of light at various phases of the eclipse, and copies of the corona pictures are also included in the report. Señor Iniguez, to whom many foreign astronomers were indebted for much valuable information relating to their expeditions, is to be warmly congratulated on the admirable results of the efforts of his own party.

OPPOSITION OF EROS.—A sixth circular has been issued by M. Loewy from the Paris Observatory, containing ephemerides of 81 fundamental stars selected from the region including the trajectory of Eros during the period 1900 September–December,